State of Alaska
FY2008 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Fish and Game
Commercial Fisheries
Results Delivery Unit Budget Summary

Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage, protect, rehabilitate, enhance, and develop fisheries and aquatic plant resources in the interest of the economy, consistent with the sustained yield principle and subject to allocations through public regulatory processes.

Core Services

- **Stock Assessment and Applied Research:** Maintain ongoing programs for the enumeration, assessment, and understanding of salmon, herring, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.
- **Harvest Management:** Control the harvest of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and personal uses according to plans and regulations.
- **Aquaculture Permitting:** Permit and provide regulatory, technical, and planning services to aquatic farmers and private nonprofit hatchery operators.
- **Information Services and Public Participation:** Develop, maintain and disseminate data, analyses, and published reports.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
A: Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska. Target #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over $1 billion annually. Measure #1: Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants. Target #2: Manage fisheries so that subsistence users have a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amounts determined by the Board of Fisheries as necessary for subsistence use. A 70 percent success rate is considered to reflect reasonable opportunity. Measure #2: Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.	**A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.** Target #1: Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks. Measure #1: Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points. Target #2: Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks. Measure #2: Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases. Target #3: Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored salmon, groundfish, and shellfish stocks. Measure #3: Percent of reproductive goals achieved annually. **A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.** Target #1: Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent. Measure #1: Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.

	Target #2: Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab. Measure #2: Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries. **A3: Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.** Target #1: Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit. Measure #1: Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit. Target #2: Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public. Measure #2: Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed. Target #3: Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers. Measure #3: Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that are processed annually.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Collect age, size, and sex data on harvested finfish and shellfish populations.
- Operate aging/tag/otolith, genetics, and pathology laboratories.
- Collect and analyze genetic markers from finfish and shellfish populations.
- Survey and sample marine finfish and shellfish populations.
- Calculate annual escapement goals for salmon.
- Establish annual harvest objectives for marine species.
- Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive and introduced species.
- Permit aquatic farms for shellfish and aquatic plants.
- Provide biological and technical assistance to existing and prospective aquatic farmers.
- Open and close areas for commercial fishing to harvest surpluses.
- Collect harvest information from commercial, personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Operate weirs, sonar projects, and counting towers to track salmon escapements.
- Conduct aerial surveys during management of salmon and herring fisheries.
- Place observers on fishing vessels to sample catches and collect data.
- Conduct test fishing operations as part of stock assessment efforts.
- Conduct life history and habitat utilization research.
- Conduct stock assessment and recruitment modeling.
- Provide technical oversight in finfish and shellfish health for hatchery and farm operators.
- Prevent or prescribe treatment for disease outbreaks at salmon hatcheries or shellfish farms.
- Provide harvest and production data to Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and North Pacific Fisheries Managemt Council (NPFMC).
- Comment to NPFMC and CFEC on fishery management and biological issues associated with rationalization proposals.
- Provide individual fishing history data to boat owners, captains, and federal and state agencies.
- Open and close areas and species for subsistence and personal use harvest.
- Issue permits for personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Tabulate subsistence and personal use catches.
- Provide reports to the Board of Fisheries and other entities on subsistence and personal use fisheries.
- Work with the Board of Fisheries and the public to craft management plans and regulations that meet subsistence and personal use needs.
- Provide biological and fishery management information to the Board of Fisheries and state fish and game advisory committees.
- Submit proposals to the Board of Fisheries.
- Comment on both staff and public proposals before the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide oral and written biological and fishery

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Investigate new and improved technologies for determining biological productivity and calculating yields.
- Conduct collaborative research with universities, federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations.
- Expand database of genetic markers to stocks not currently covered.
- Develop models for calculating Maximum Sustained Yield for stocks lacking them.
- Provide training and continuing education for staff from all job classes.
- Conduct life history and other biological research on underutilized fish stocks.
- Respond to industry requests for new fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Work with Board of Fisheries to authorize fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Permit and oversee private non-profit salmon hatchery program.
- Approve salmon and shellfish stocks with acceptable disease histories for mariculture and salmon. aquaculture programs.
- management advice to the Board of Fisheries.
- Draft regulations and management plans based on proposals approved by the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide staff support to the Alaska Board of Fisheries.
- Design and maintain electronic databases for catch and production data.
- License fish processors.
- Design, print, issue, collect, edit, and data enter fish tickets recording harvests.
- Collect, edit and data enter annual buying and production data from seafood processors.
- Provide summary information on harvests and production in electronic and print media.
- Maintain confidentiality of protected data.
- Publish catch and production information on web site.
- Provide internet access to searchable database of division publications.
- Publish news releases on department research and management activities.
- Publish articles on fisheries management and research in magazines and trade journals.
- Provide photos and video footage on the web site and to the media.

FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: $62,321,600

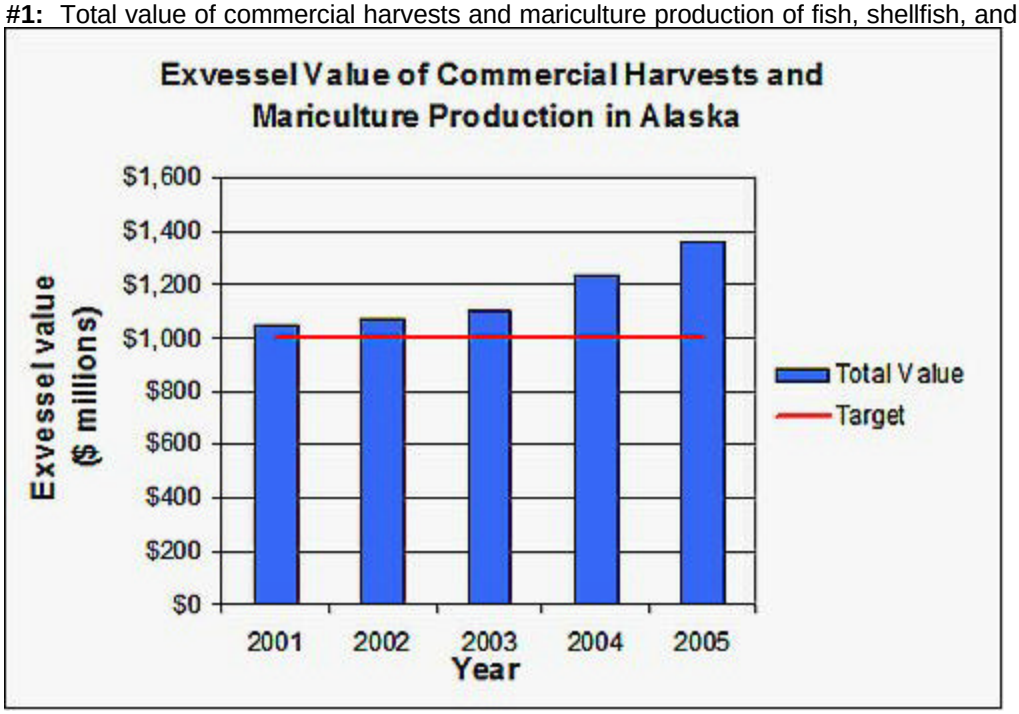
Personnel:	
Full time	301
Part time	497
Total	798

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.

Target #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over $1 billion annually.

Measure #1: Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2005 commercial salmon harvest was the largest commercial salmon harvest ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the third consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the AYK region are steadily recovering under the conservative managment regime put in place by ADF&G.

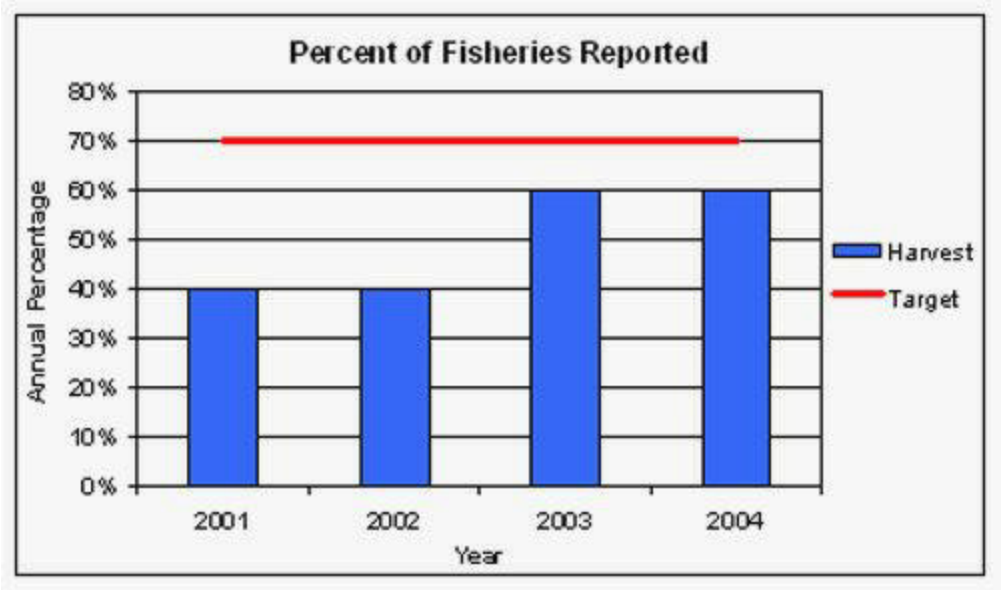
Alaska's herring resources remain undertulized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of over $83 million in 2005, the largest exvessel value in the last 10 years.

Target #2: Manage fisheries so that subsistence users have a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amounts determined by the Board of Fisheries as necessary for subsistence use. A 70 percent success rate is considered to reflect reasonable opportunity.

Measure #2: Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.

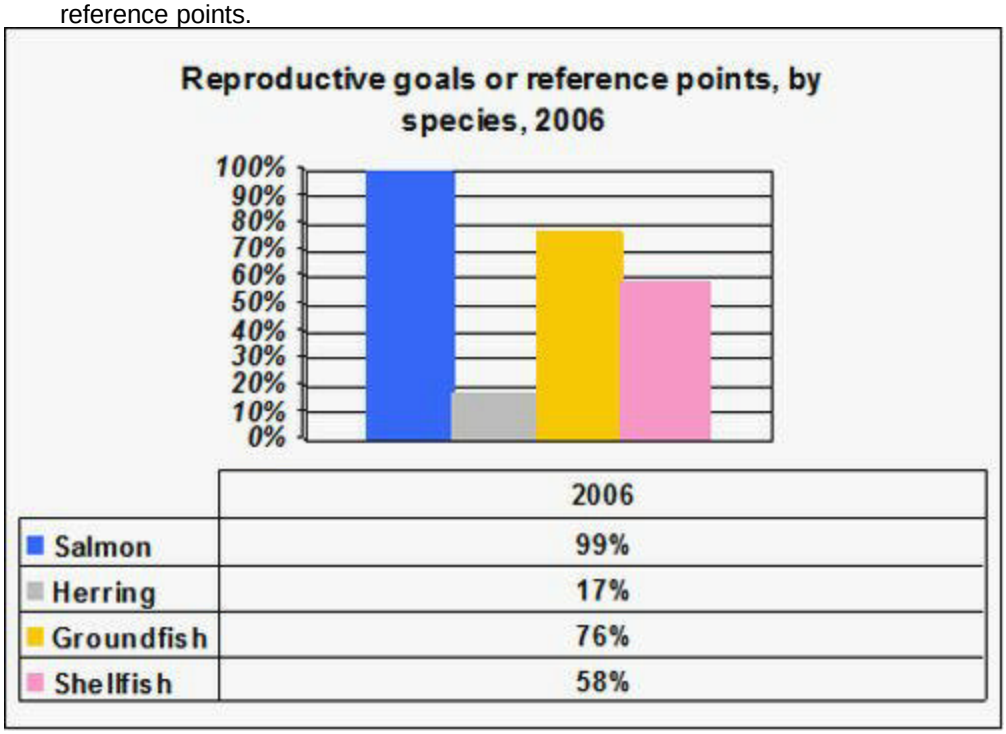


Analysis of results and challenges: Data provided by the Division of Subsistence for the following subsistence fisheries: Yukon and Kuskowim Rivers, Kuskokwim Bay, Bristol Bay, Kvichak River drainage, Alaska Peninsula,and Port Graham-Koyuktolik area. Data for 2005 is not currently available; Division of Subsistence expects 2005 data to be available in the Spring of 2007.

The likely causes for the observed failure to meet or exceed the target may be:
1) Relatively small numbers of sockeye salmon returning to Lake Illiama in Bristol Bay. Even though no subsistence fishing restrictions have been enacted by ADF&F, lower abundance within the lake and its tributaries have reduced subsistence opportunity and required greater efforts, and costs, to find and harvest fish.
2) Poor returns of chum and chinook salmon in the AYK region reduced the opportunity for subsistence harvest, however, most of these stocks have now recovered under conservative management, and abundance is at average to very high levels.
3)Some of the data used to determine the amounts necessary for subsistence users is old and may not reflect current needs and harvest patterns.
3) Increased costs, especially for gasoline, may be reducing subsistence fishing activities.
4) Decreases in earnings from commercial fisheries in some regions mean subsistence fishermen do not have money for gas, nets, and other equipment needed for subsistence fishing.

A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

Target #1: Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.
Measure #1: Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.

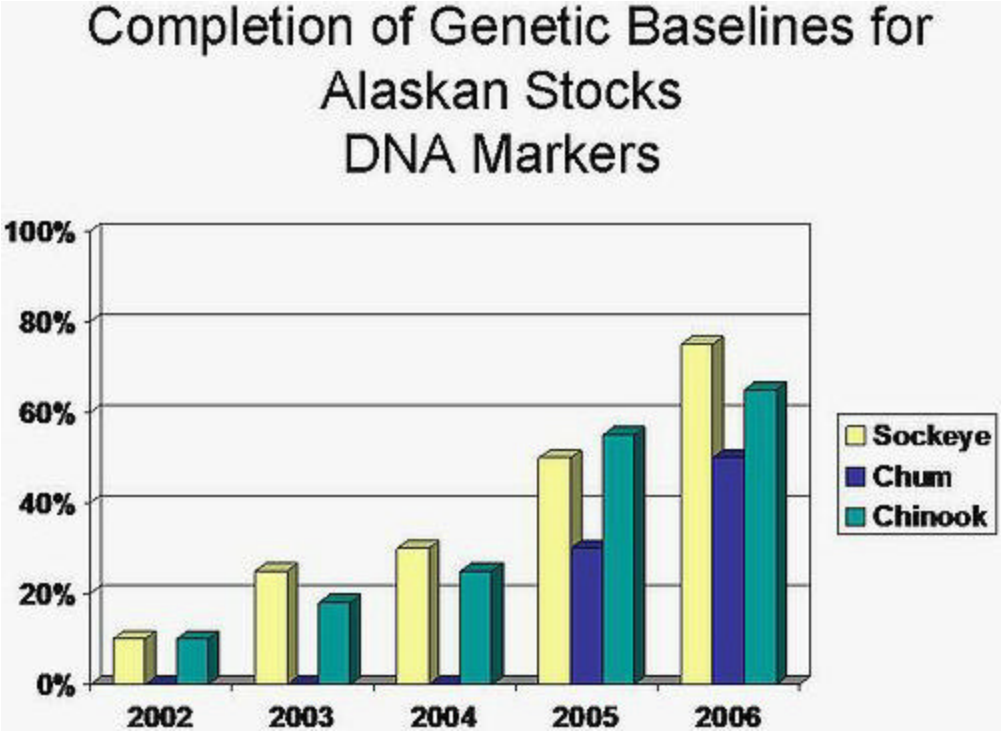


	2006
Salmon	99%
Herring	17%
Groundfish	76%
Shellfish	58%

Analysis of results and challenges: The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantatative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continuely working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

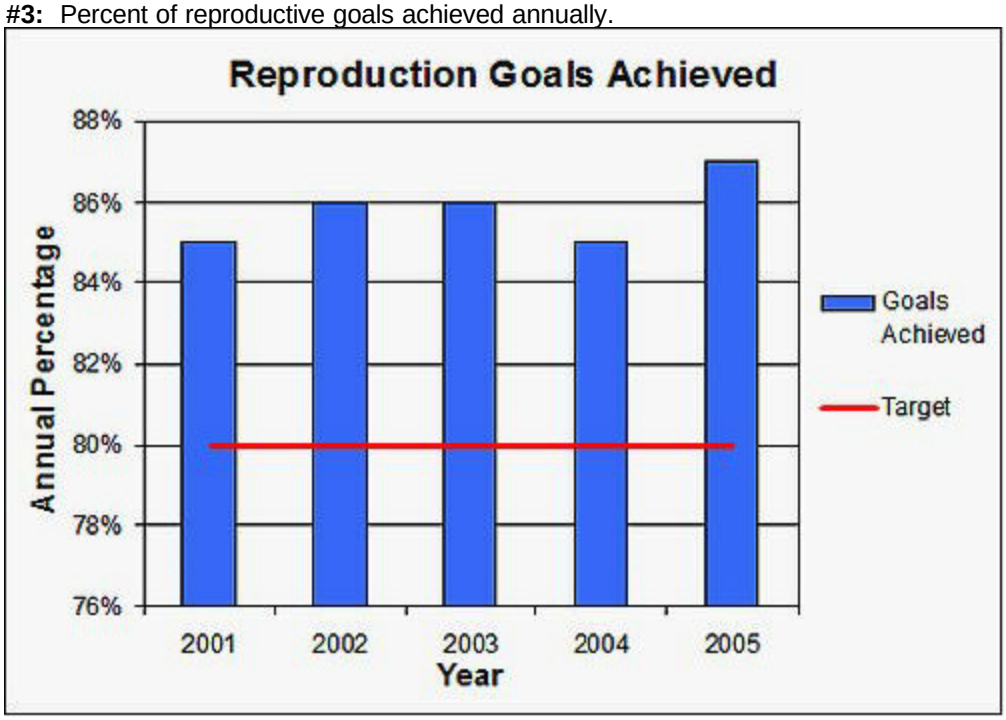
The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment will fund the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

Target #2: Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.
Measure #2: Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.



Analysis of results and challenges: The division is developing a baseline of genetic markers for salmon stocks harvested in Alaska. Genetic (DNA) technology will enable managers and researches to determine harvest in mixed stock fisheries by stock of origin. This has wide application in fisheries management and research.

Target #3: Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored salmon, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.
Measure #3: Percent of reproductive goals achieved annually.



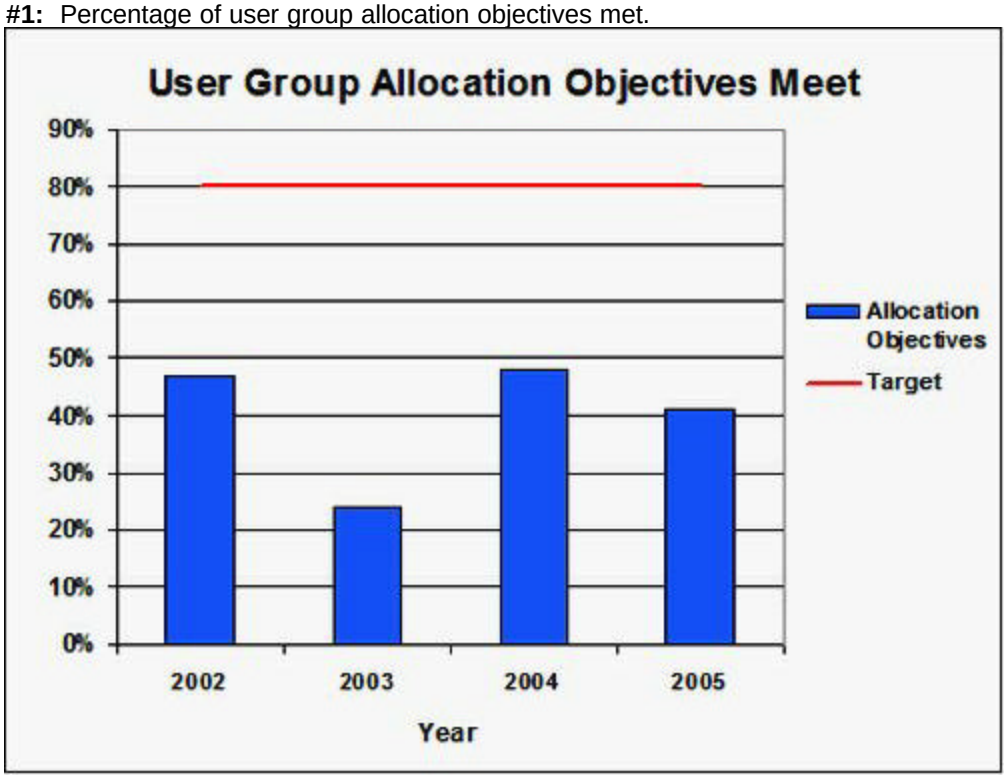
Analysis of results and challenges: Managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use harvests in ways that protect the reproductive potential of fish stocks is the most basic responsibility of the Division of Commercial Fisheries. The division's success in performing this function is the most direct indicator of program success, as well as the best indicator of continued healthy fish stocks. Success in achieving salmon escapement goals is probalby the most common measure of success that salmon managers and research staff apply to their own performance.

The division annually deploys and operates numerous weirs, counting towers, and sonar sites to conduct escapement counts. Aerial and foot surveys are also used extensively in the absence of other means of counting escapement.

A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.

Target #1: Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent.

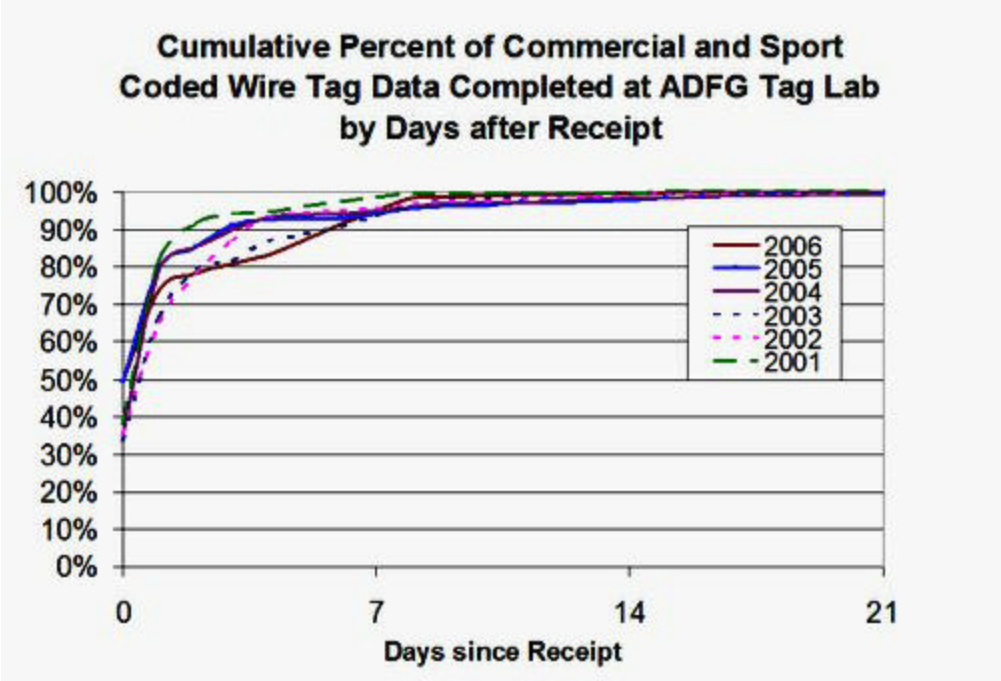
Measure #1: Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.



Analysis of results and challenges: In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheires subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.

Target #2: Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.
Measure #2: Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.

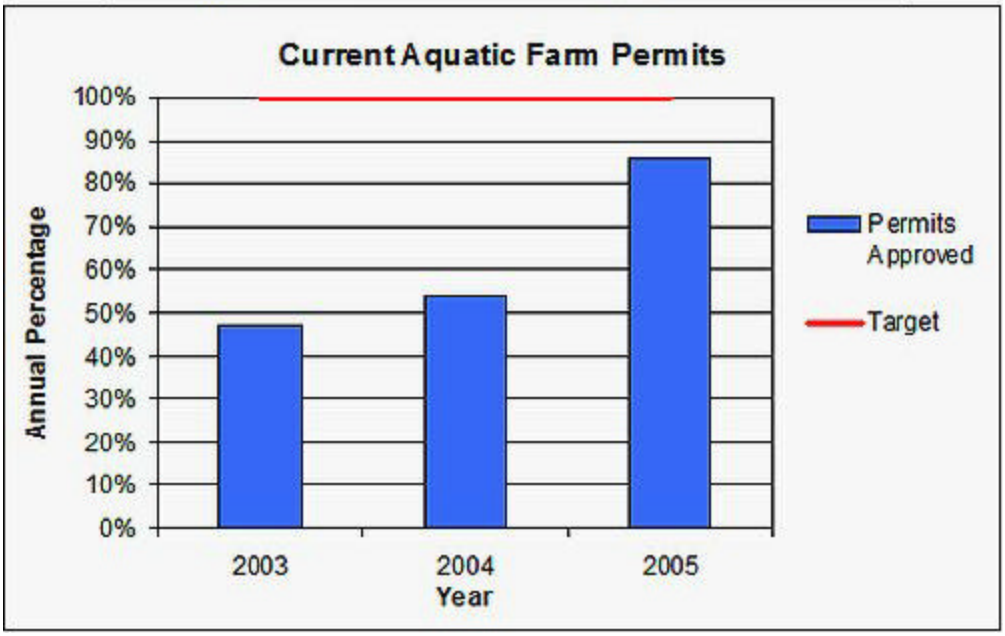


Analysis of results and challenges: Identifying the contribution of hatchery salmon to various salmon fisheries is a very important management requirement. The use of coded wire tags, inserted at the hatchery prior to release, has become a widespread practice. The division maintains a state of the art laboratory to recover and read these tags. The information contained on the tags is then stored in an electronic database and is available for the use of salmon managers, researchers, and hatchery managers. Often this information is needed quickly in order to be used by managers to make decisions on opening and closing fisheries. As the chart shows, the laboratory completes the reading of all tags submitted in two weeks or less.

A3: Strategy - Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.

Target #1: Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.
Measure #1: Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.

Current Aquatic Farm Permits	
YEAR	Existing Operations Permits Approved
2003	47%
2004	54%
2005	86%



Analysis of results and challenges: Two years ago, the division recognized that many of its aquatic farm permits were out of date. An assessment indicated that less than 50 percent of aquatic farms were operating under the terms of current permits. Improving this percentage to 100 percent was established as a priority for the mariculture section. Currently, the percentage of farms operating under current permits stands at 86 percent. The division will continue its work on updating aquatic farm permits to ensure in the near future that all farm permits are current.

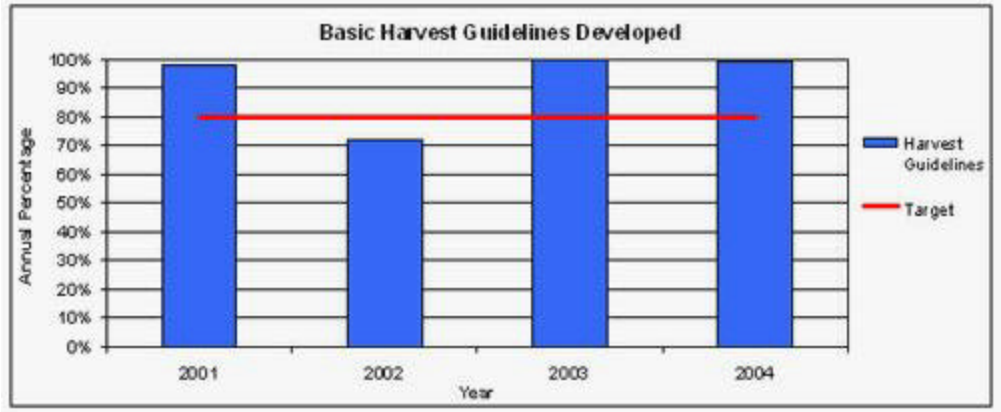
Current aquatic farm permits protect the farm operator by providing certainty that their operations will continue without suspension as long as the farmer satisfies the permit conditions that were agreed to upon issuance or renewal of the permit. For the agency, a current permit minimizes the potential for any misunderstanding between farm operator and regulatory agency regarding proper operational procedures and requirements.

Target #2: Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.

Measure #2: Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

Total annual number of public requests granted for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

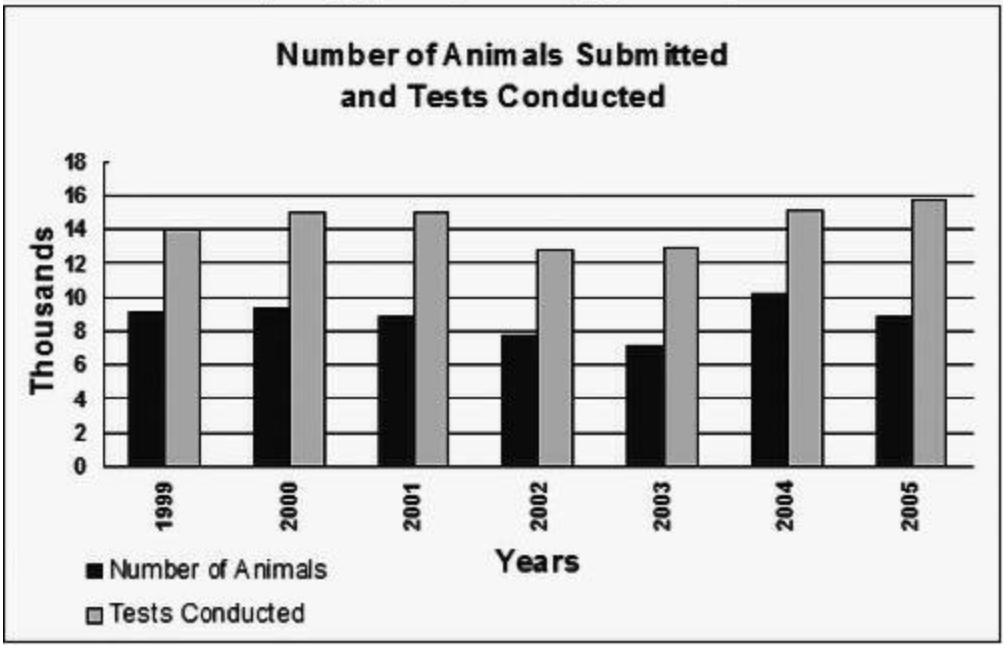
	2001		2002		2003		2004	
Fishery	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted
Groundfish	2	2	4	2	8	7	1	1
Shellfish	14	13	31	28	53	52	144	143



Analysis of results and challenges: This target and measure is under review and will be updated and/or improved by late January.

Target #3: Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.
Measure #3: Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that are processed annually.

Fish Disease Samples Processed Annually	
Year	Annual Percentage
1999	100%
2000	100%
2001	100%
2002	100%
2003	100%
2004	100%
2005	100%



Analysis of results and challenges: An important component of the salmon enhancement and aquatic farming programs administered by the division is the prevention or treatment of disease pathogens that occur in conjunction with aquaculture activites. The division's pathology laboratory tests samples of cultured animals to determine what, if any, disease pathogens are present. If any are detected, treatment programs are required of operators to control or eliminate diseases. Disease testing and treatment is critical to successful aquaculture operations as well as to the protection of Alaska's wild fish stocks. The division's pathology laboratory conducts appropriate testing on all samples submitted to it each year.

Key RDU Challenges

Salmon Prices
Salmon prices remain at relatively low levels, although prices have improved each of the last three years. However, large volumes of farmed salmon keep prices for Alaskan salmon low compared to the levels they were at before farmed salmon production reached current levels. Furthermore, salmon market analysts predict, that as salmon prices improve, salmon farmers will increase production to take advantage of the higher prices.

Susitna and Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Stocks
New research projects were begun during the 2006 field season on sockeye salmon stocks in the Kenai and Susitna Rivers. This research is intended to answer a number of questions about the abundance, productivity, and harvests of sockeye salmon in upper Cook Inlet. Low numbers of sockeye salmon have been returning to the Susitna River and other northern Cook Inlet systems in recent years, while the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers have experienced very good returns. Increased funding will be required for research to determine the cause of the poor returns to northern Cook Inlet

and to determine if effective management measures can be deployed to reduce the harvest, in the central district commercial fisheries of northern Cook Inlet, while still allowing the harvest of abundant Kenai River and Kasilof River sockeye stocks.

Bering Sea Crab Research
The division is working on new methodologies, with federal funds, for stock assessments of Bering Sea snow crab, a stock that until recently provided the largest crab harvests in Alaska. Improved stock assessments will allow the department to maximize harvests, which is especially important to industry during periods of low stock productivity.

Employee Recruitment and Retention Difficulties
The division is continuing to lose experienced biologists, fishery scientists, and biometricians to federal agencies and other employers, as well as due to retirements. Replacing these specialized and experienced staff has proven difficult because the division cannot offer competitive salaries and benefit packages. Insufficient applicants from within the state are requiring supervisors to recruit from out of state for almost all positions and even then many of our vacancies attract a poor applicant pool. One way the division is addressing this problem is through the development of a program to interest young Alaskans, especially from rural areas, in careers with the Department of Fish and Game.

Federal/State Subsistence
In order to minimize disruption to state residents; to protect state fish resources; and minimize federal intrusion into state management, significant staff time is spent interacting with the federal system of regional councils, which represent federal subsistence users, and the federal bureaucracy.

Federal Fishery Rationalization
The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) has a number of initiatives underway that affect state managed fisheries. These include proposals for rationalization of the groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. State managers and researchers must work with the NPFMC to avoid deleterious impacts to state fisheries and coastal communities as federal rationalization occurs. The first season under the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island (BSAI) crab rationalization program saw reduced vessels participating and fewer crew member jobs. A number of communities have expressed concern about the effects of crab rationalization.

Vessels and Aircraft Maintenance
The division has several research and support vessels and four small aircraft, which require regular maintenance and periodic overhaul. They are integral to a variety of stock assessment programs and also provide platforms for inseason management. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment, assure efficient operations, and meet safety requirements.

Support for Aquaculture
Both private non-profit salmon hatchery operators and aquatic shellfish farmers depend on the division for planning, permitting, disease prevention, and other technical services. The division is frequently unable to provide the level of support desired, because of limited funding and staffing. Within the last year, interest has been growing to develop techniques for enhancing depressed shellfish populations like red and blue king crab.

Test Fish Revenue Concerns
In recent years, members of the legislature and representatives from the commercial fishing industry have raised concerns over the division's test fish program, including: 1) that fish taken by department test fishing operations are removed from the common property fisheries and, therefore, not available to be harvested in the commercial fishery; 2) some object to test fishing as an "indirect form of taxation" that excludes the users of the common property resource from the fiscal policy decision-making process; and 3) the department's costs for operating projects funded with test fishing have increased over the years due to inflation and higher labor costs. At the same time, there has been a downward spiral in fish prices, particularly for salmon but also for shellfish. As fish prices or run sizes decline, the percentage of the resource needed to meet budget allocations increases.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2008

There are no major changes in the results to be delivered in Commercial Fisheries Division in FY08.

Major RDU Accomplishments in 2006

The 2006 Alaska commercial salmon catch was over 141 million fish with a preliminary exvessel value of $308

million. This was the fifteenth largest all species commercial salmon harvest, and the second largest chum salmon harvest since 1960. Bristol Bay's sockeye salmon harvest of nearly 29 million fish was the eighth largest since 1893. The preliminary exvessel value was up about thirty million dollars from the previous ten year average.

- Chinook and chum salmon production in northwest Alaska has generally recovered from the disastrously low levels of 1996 to 2001. Summer chum and Chinook salmon returns to all areas in the AYK region were healthy and no subsistence restrictions were required. Escapement goals were met or exceeded in nearly all systems. The Kvichak River sockeye salmon escapement goal was met again this year. It appears that the productivity of this very important sockeye salmon producer is improving.

- In the waters of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, the division embarked on the implementation of an entirely new rationalized management system for the king and Tanner crab fisheries approved by the NPFMC. The division's analysis of the practice of "high grading" of red king crab during the 2005 season resulted in a reduction in the 2006 quota to reflect the incidental mortality associated with discarding legal crabs. Discussions with the crab industry will, it is hoped, prevent "high grading" in the 2006 season.

- The division has increased the percentage of active aquatic farms operating with current permits to 86 percent. Two years ago, only 47 percent of the active aquatic farms in the state were operating under the terms of a current permit.

- The division is working, in cooperation with the University of Alaska, to develop a program, "Fish and Wildlife Careers for Alaskans" that will identify and recruit young Alaskans interested in working for the Department of Fish and Game.

- The division has continued to build its genetic database of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and Chinook salmon stocks. Currently, baselines for sockeye, chum, and Chinook salmon are approximately 75 percent, 50 percent, and 65 percent complete, respectively, for these species.

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Commercial Fisheries
RDU Financial Summary by Component

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2006 Actuals				FY2007 Management Plan				FY2008 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Formula Expenditures												
None.												
Non-Formula Expenditures												
SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	4,287.6	396.8	892.2	5,576.6	4,452.0	508.2	1,118.8	6,079.0	4,809.5	508.2	1,118.8	6,436.5
Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	6,188.1	0.0	763.0	6,951.1	6,873.4	0.0	708.9	7,582.3	7,464.0	0.0	708.9	8,172.9
AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	4,201.7	0.0	328.7	4,530.4	4,345.6	0.0	355.6	4,701.2	4,718.4	0.0	356.5	5,074.9
Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	5,439.7	0.0	1,397.1	6,836.8	5,611.5	0.0	1,844.9	7,456.4	6,193.3	0.0	1,844.9	8,038.2
Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	1,968.8	0.0	698.3	2,667.1	5,591.0	0.0	1,264.7	6,855.7	6,866.8	0.0	1,264.7	8,131.5
Fisheries Development	2,802.2	0.0	178.4	2,980.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm Fish Special Projects	84.5	14,818.1	3,866.5	18,769.1	415.5	15,760.0	10,297.1	26,472.6	2,056.0	13,760.0	10,651.6	26,467.6
Comm Fish CIP Position Costs	0.0	0.0	2,580.6	2,580.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	**24,972.6**	**15,214.9**	**10,704.8**	**50,892.3**	**27,289.0**	**16,268.2**	**15,590.0**	**59,147.2**	**32,108.0**	**14,268.2**	**15,945.4**	**62,321.6**

Commercial Fisheries
Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component
From FY2007 Management Plan to FY2008 Governor

All dollars shown in thousands

	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
FY2007 Management Plan	**27,289.0**	**16,268.2**	**15,590.0**	**59,147.2**
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-153.5	-51.7	-42.7	-247.9
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-131.2	0.0	-36.0	-167.2
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-144.9	0.0	0.0	-144.9
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	-107.6	0.0	-67.5	-175.1
-Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	689.8	0.0	-40.3	649.5
-Comm Fish Special Projects	1,636.7	-2,717.7	575.6	-505.4
Proposed budget decreases:				
-Comm Fish Special Projects	0.0	-500.0	-806.9	-1,306.9
Proposed budget increases:				
-SE Region Fisheries Mgmt.	511.0	51.7	42.7	605.4
-Central Region Fisheries Mgmt.	721.8	0.0	36.0	757.8
-AYK Region Fisheries Mgmt.	517.7	0.0	0.9	518.6
-Westward Region Fisheries Mgmt.	689.4	0.0	67.5	756.9
-Headquarters Fisheries Mgmt.	586.0	0.0	40.3	626.3
-Comm Fish Special Projects	3.8	1,217.7	585.8	1,807.3
FY2008 Governor	**32,108.0**	**14,268.2**	**15,945.4**	**62,321.6**